

13. The preceding variety, in which the edges formed by the meeting of the other bevelling planes with the broader lateral planes, are truncated*.
14. In all the preceding varieties from N^o 9. the proper edge of the bevelment is sometimes truncated †.
15. The smaller bevelling planes in N^o 11. sometimes disappear, whilst the truncating planes on the angles become larger, and form with the larger bevelling plane a new and much more acute bevelment, fig. 97 ‡.

When two bevelling planes in variety 9. become very large, as in N^o 2. whilst the prism becomes very broad and short, so that these two large bevelling planes approach near to each other, and increase in equal proportion with the broader lateral planes with which they meet under a right angle, they form with these

16. A rectangular four-sided prism, in which the smaller lateral planes of the six-sided prism form a kind of oblique bevelment on the terminal planes, and which is variously modified by the remains of the smaller bevelling planes of the fundamental figure, and the other planes of alteration ||.

17. The preceding figure truncated on the lateral edges.

A a 2

These

* These truncating planes, along with some others, occur in Haüy's Feldspath synoptique and Feldspath decidodecaedre.

† This transition is to be seen in Haüy's Feldspath apophane and Feldspath synoptique.

‡ As in Haüy's Feldspath decidodecaedre.

|| Vid. Haüy, fig. 91. and 92. Romé de Lisle assumed this as the fundamental form of felspar.